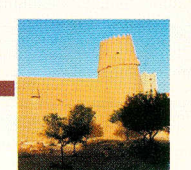


KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
Ministry of Education
Deputy Ministry of Antiquities
and Museums



Al-Musmak Museum Guide

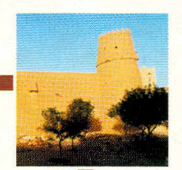


Inauguration address by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz on 13/1/1416H

In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

On this gracious day we are pleased to inaugurate Musmak Palace after its restoration and developing it as a museum. There is no doubt that this palace is part of the history of our country. Qasr al-Musmak is not only an old fort or palace but it is the symbol of the unity of the Kingdom by our great leader Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman al-Saud. The unification of this country was not for the benefit of the rulers but its main goal was to follow the main path of Islamic Shariya and the Holy Quran. This country is unite by its sons an brothers who stricly follow Islamic principles. We, at this place, and all over the Kingdom, are enjoying the fruits of 5th of Shawal 1319H corresponding to 15 th. of January 1902 AD. We are living in this country folowing the true path of Quran an the sayings of the Prophet and are celebrating this historic day. Thank God that we are witnessing the results of the efforts of King Abdulaziz, his family and his gallant companions, who were once here at this place with King Abdulaziz and accompanied him everywhere for the unifiction of the country. Now we are enjouing the outcome of their efforts. We pray for the forgiveness and blessings of God for King Abdulaziz, his companions and our grand fathers and children who sacrificed for our welfare. In three or four years we shall complete hundred years of our history, I am pleased to see that the sons of King Abdulaziz al-Saud, Faisal, Khalid and Fahd are continuously working to protect and preserve this great monument of our history. I am pleased to see that our nationals and their children are coming in large number to visit this place. I pray God to protect our beloved country and its religion before everything.

On this occasion I want ot thank all concern departments involve in this work especially Riyadh Municipality, who first planned to restore and renovate Qasr al-Musmak, and the participation of the Ministry of Education and Riyadh Development Authority in the completion of this great work.



FOREWORD

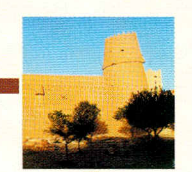
It was the most wise and kind consideration of His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, the Governor of Riyadh, who took personal interest in the protection of this historic monument and gave instrnctions to convert this palace into historic museum highlighning the story of the unification of the Kingdom by His Majesty Late King Abdulaziz.

The municipaity of Riyadh made a plan in 1399 AH/ 1979 AD for the renovation and restoration of the entire palace including its foundations, the ceilings, watch towers and the inside well, and to plaster the entire palace from inside and outside in addition to other minor works which were needed to bring the palace to its original form and shape, Thus the municipality of Riyadh spent thirteen million riyals for the completion of the project.

After the completion of restoration works at the end of 1403 AH/ 1982 AD, the palace was handed over to the Directorate General of Antiquities. On the advise of His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, Qasr al Musmak has been converted into a museum highlighting various stages of unifciation and the foundations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. After the endorement of scientific, technical, designing and exhibits plan and, with the co-operation and co-ordination between the Riyadh Development Authority and the Ministry of Education. the project was completed on 13/8/1415 AH. corresponding to 1994 AD.

Thus Qasr al-Musmak became one of the cultural center located in the heart of the city of Riyadh. In addition to hisotric and cultural exhibits, it also displayed the original art of military architecture as a prominent example of the region and a true model of local architecture different from other regions. It is a graceful example of building in its thickness, special planning and simple decorations.

Prof. Dr. Saad A. al-Rashid
Deputy Minister of Antiquities and Museums



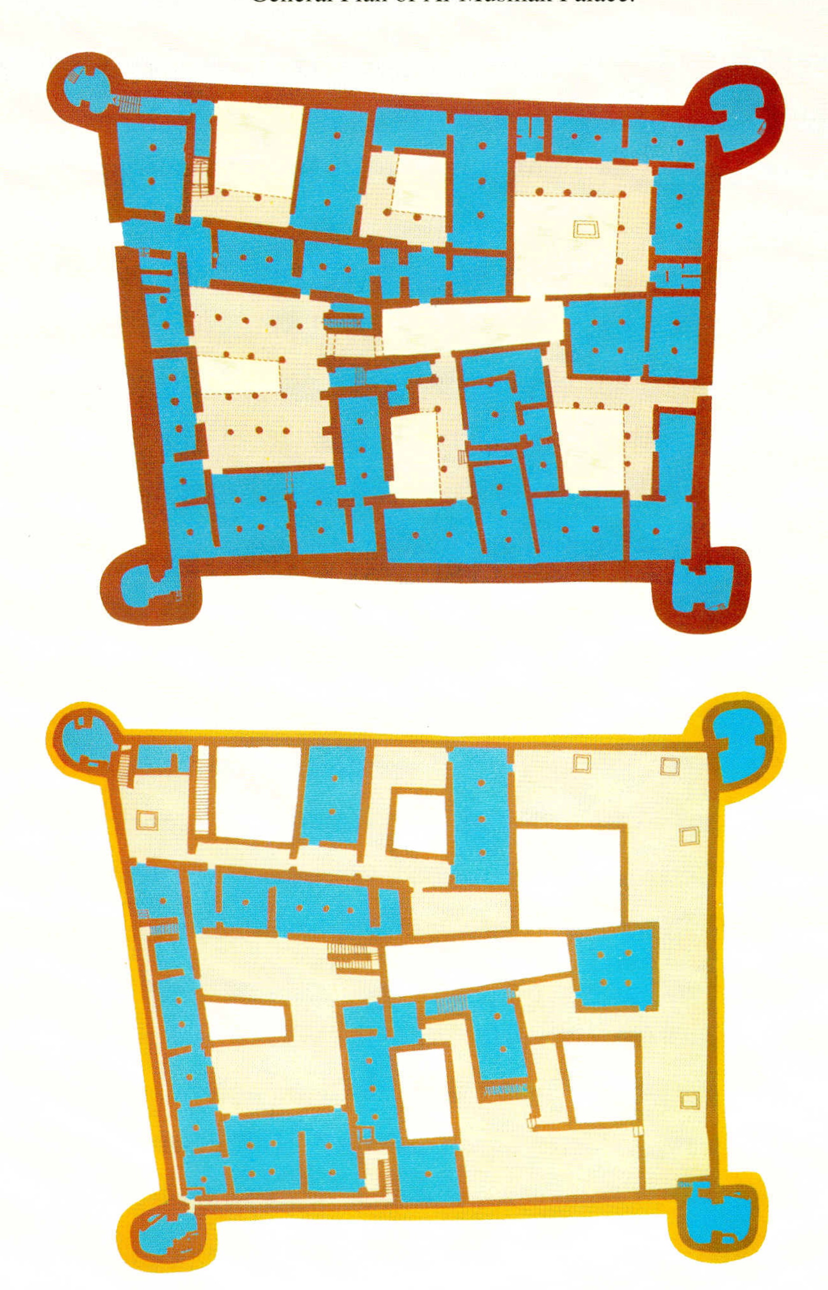
monuments in a museum to represent various stages of the unification of the Kingdom by King Abdulaziz. The museum of al-Musmak was inaugurated by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz al-Saud. the Governor of Riyadh on Suday 13th. of Muharram 1416 AH corresponding to 11 June 1995 AD.

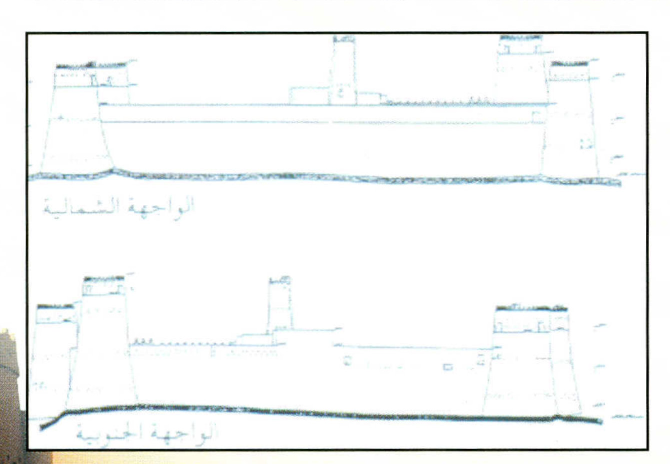
The historians gave various names to this historic monument such as fort, castle, the interior fort, al-Masmak and al-Musmak, but the last name that is al-Musmak became common. Attempts are made to know the reason of this name, but most of the historians agree that al-Musmak come from al-Samaka (thickness) and its fortified thick walls. Its meaning comes from the saying of an Umayyed poet al-Farazdaq:

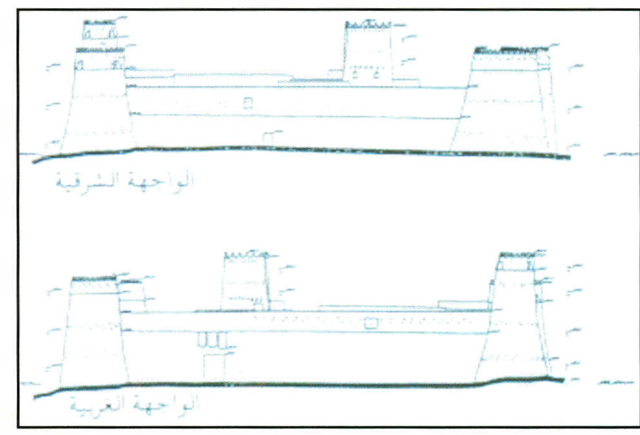
"Allah hoo: Samak the sky built it for us--- it is our house of bright and dignity".

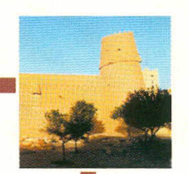


- General Plan of Al-Musmak Palace.





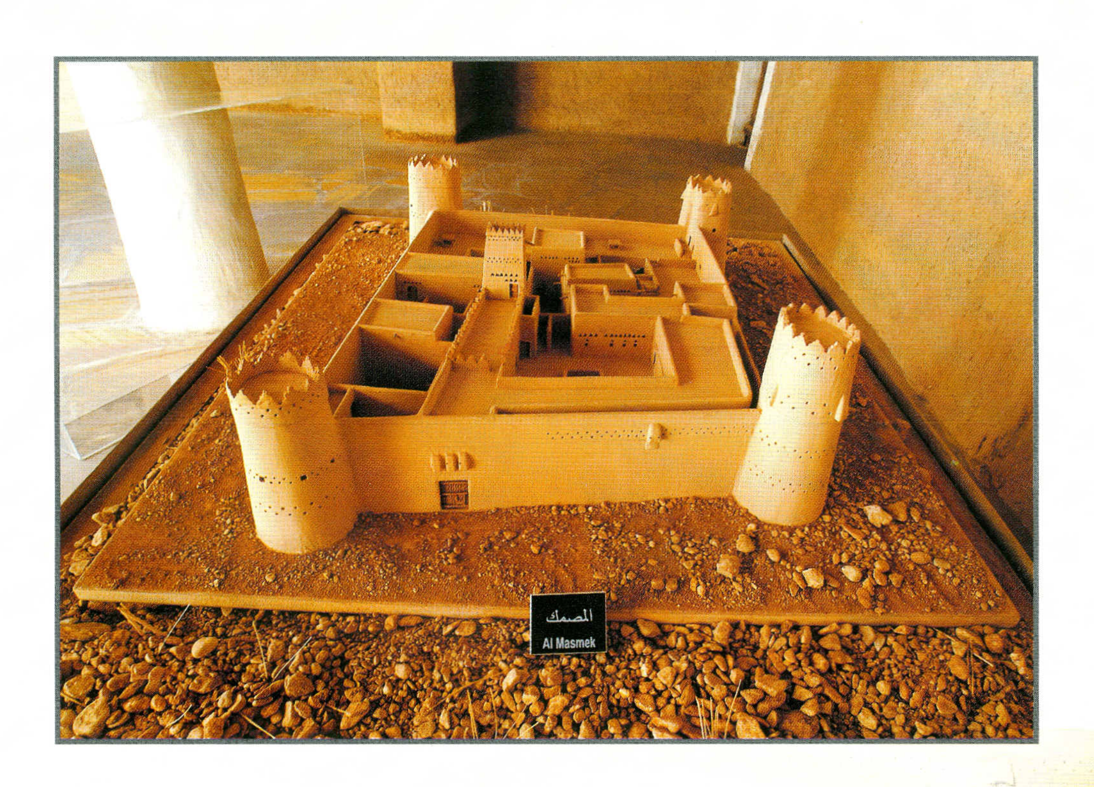




Al-Musmak Fort

Al-Musmak fort is a square shaped building with huge and thick walls. It is located in the middle of the city of Riyadh and is one of the most important historical monuments of the Kingdom. It has a prominent place in the history of Riyadh in particular and that of the Kingdome in general, It is the place where the foundations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were laid at the same time it is the symbol of the unification of the country. This is the fort which played an important role in capturing Riyadh by His Majesty late King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrhaman al-Saud in the morning of 5th of Shawal 1319H (1902AD). This fort should be taken as the foundation stone of the establishment of the Kingdome of Saudi Arabia standing in the city of Riyadh.

Al-Musmak means huge (thick) building and high towers. It was build during the reign of Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Rasheed in 1312H/ 1895 AD, and was used for administration and military purpose by King Abdulaziz in 1319 H/ 1902 AD. It was later used as a storage for weapons an then as a prison. Finally it was preserved as a historic monument and cultural heritage of the Kingdom. In 1400 H/ 1980 the Municipality of Riyadh conducted special studies for the restoration and renovation of the fort. Later, whith the efforts of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, Ministry of Education and Riyadh development Authority, it was developed as a museum. Under the auspices of the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz it was opened and inaugurated by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, Governor of Riyadh, on 13th of Muharram 1416H/ 11 June 1995.





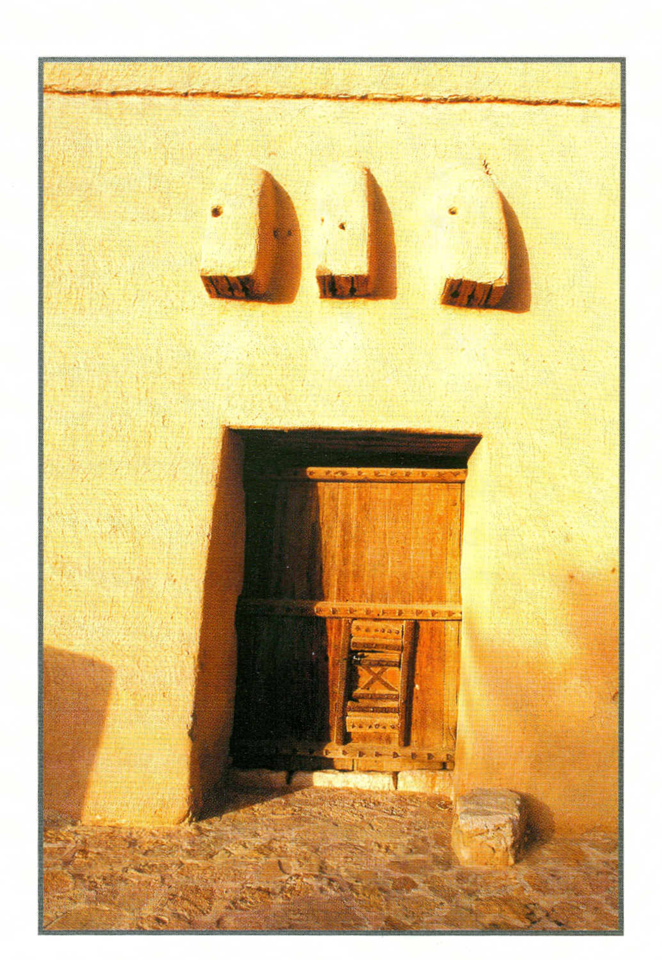
IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF QASR AL-MUSMAK

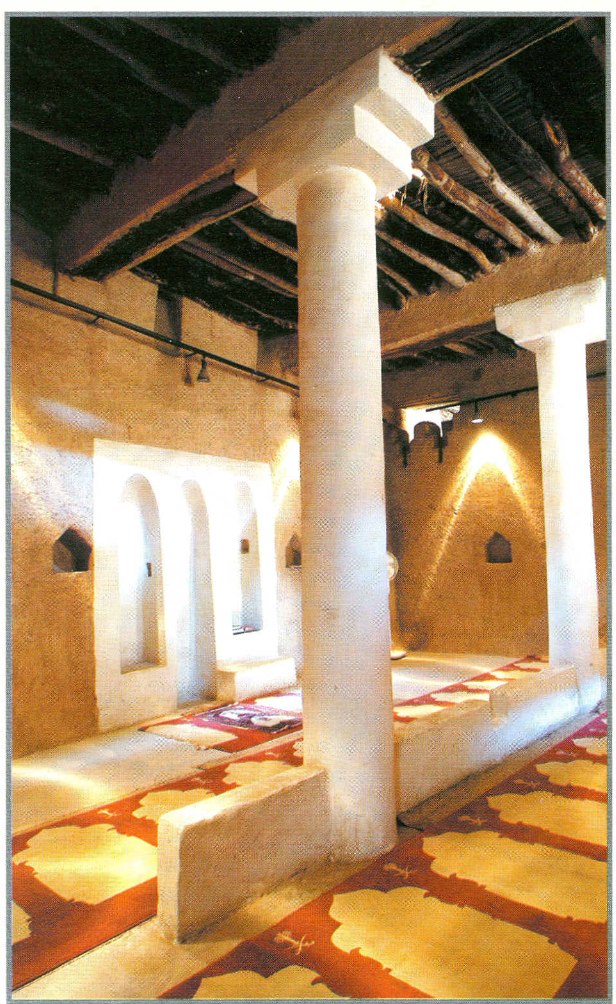
GROUND FLOOR

1. The Entrance of the Palace:

The main entrance of the palace is located at its west, it is 3.60 m. high and 2.60m. wide and 10 cm. thick. The door is mad of palm tree and Tamarisck (Athal) wood and consists of three lintels each of which is 25 cm. thick. In the middle of the main large door is a small opening used as a small door. it is so narrow that hardly a single person could enter through it. This door witnessed the battle between King Abdulaziz and Ajlan, the ruler of Riyadh at that time. it is possible to see the arrow head pierced in the door at the beginning of the battle.

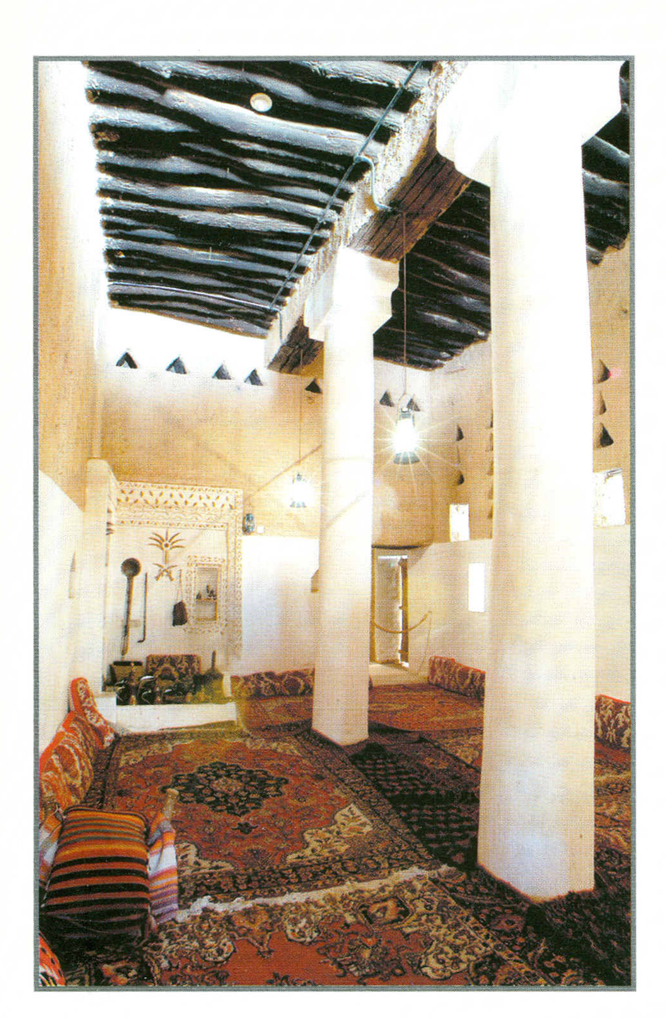






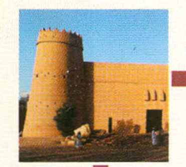
2. The Mosque:

It is located at the left of the entrance and consists of a big room, several pillars and the niches in the walls for putting the Holy Quran. A number of ventilations and openings are located in the roof and the walls.



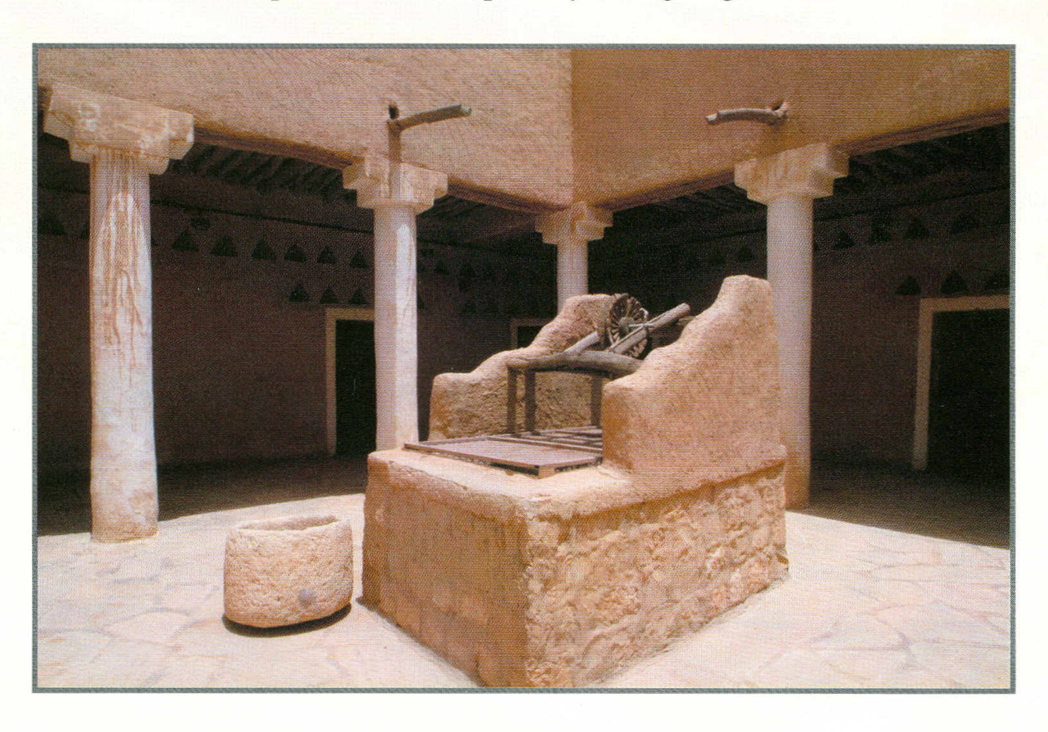
3. Al-Majlis (Al-Dewania):

It is located in front of the entrance and consists of large rectangular room. There is a fireplace in the room as is found in all traditional Najdi houses. In the west of the room threr are small openings for light and air, while there is a watching hole on the main roof.



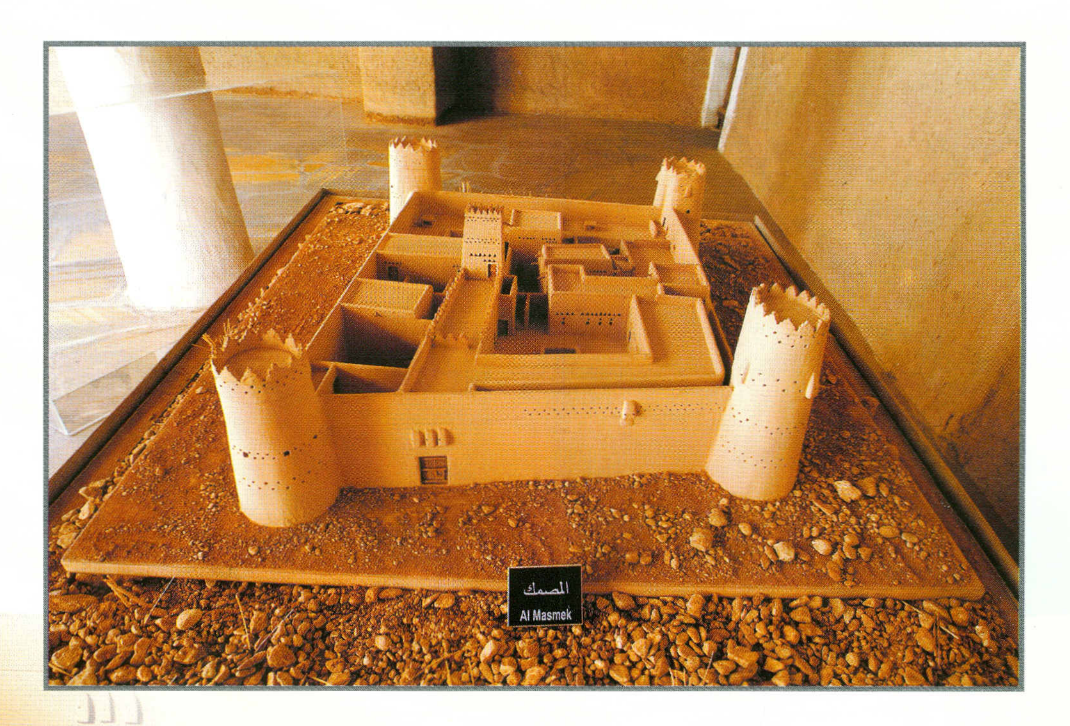
4. The Well:

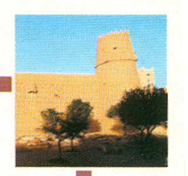
A well is located in the northeast portion of the palace. The water was extracted by a bucket through a pulley and a rope which are still found on the well. The well provided water specially during siege.



5. The Towers:

On each corner of the fort there is a watch tower, thus there are four cylindrical shaped watch towers, each of which is 18 meter high and is accessible by stairway and also by the wooden ladder. There are several

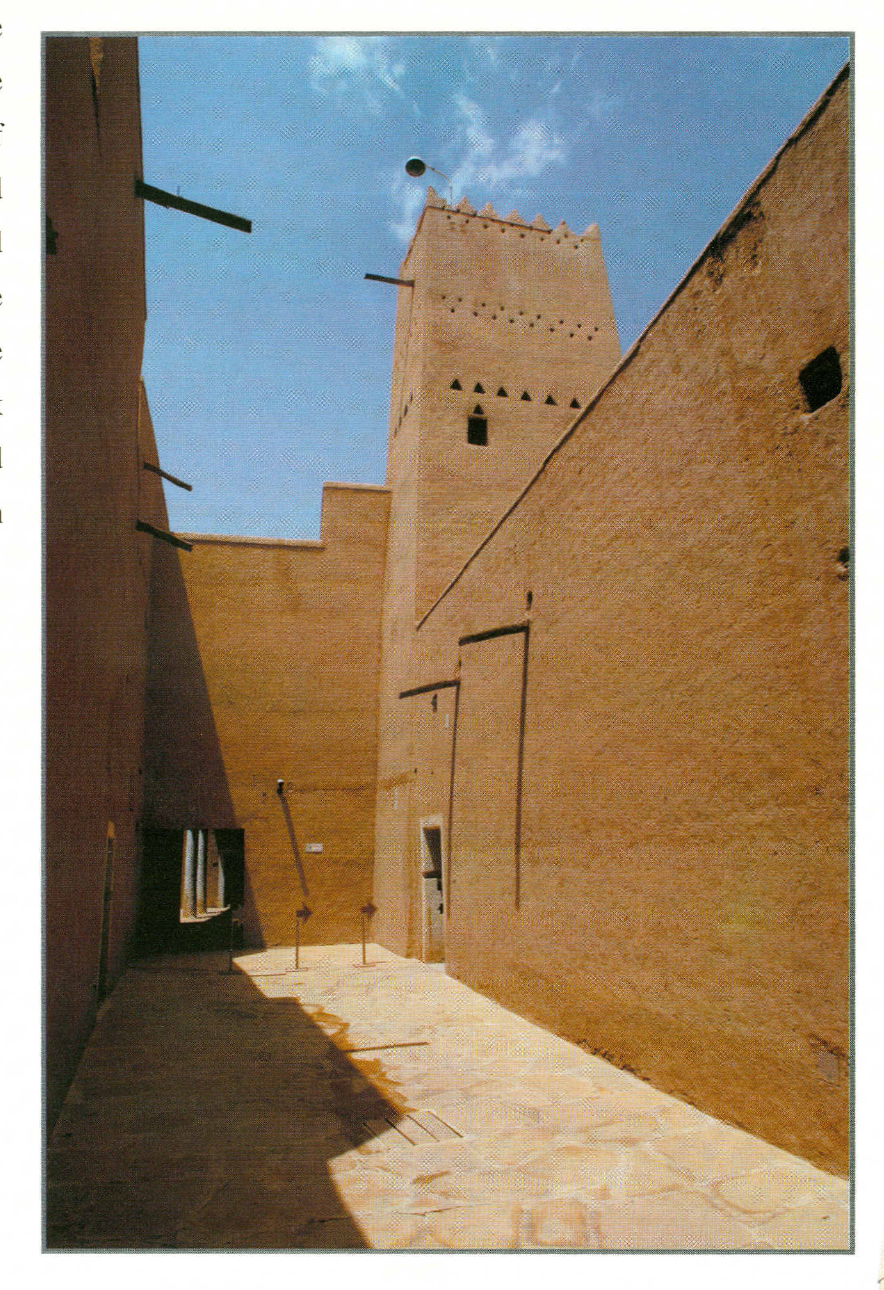


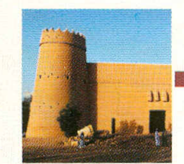


openings all around the circular watch towers. The walls of each watch tower are about 1.25 meter thick; while in the middle of the palace there is a square shaped tower named al-Murabba to guard the palace. The main courtyard of the palace is surroundd by several rooms all connected together. The stairway is located at the east of the courtyard which led to the first floor and the roof. Three residential units are located here, first was used as the residential unit for the Ruler, second was used as Bait al-Mal (treasury) and the third was used as the guest house.

First floor:

On the first floor there is a room in front of the courtyard in addition to some other rooms at the northeastern side as living quarters. The material used in the construction of the palace is mud and clay, walls are plastered with mud while the foundations are made of stones. The exterior and interior walls are plastered with mud; inside pillars are plasterd with gypsum. The roofs are made of Tamarisck (Athal) and palm wood and leaves, and plastered with mud.





SECTION - 1
THE HISTORY OF AL-MUSMAK

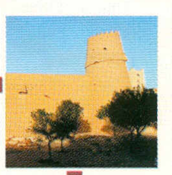
Gallery 1:

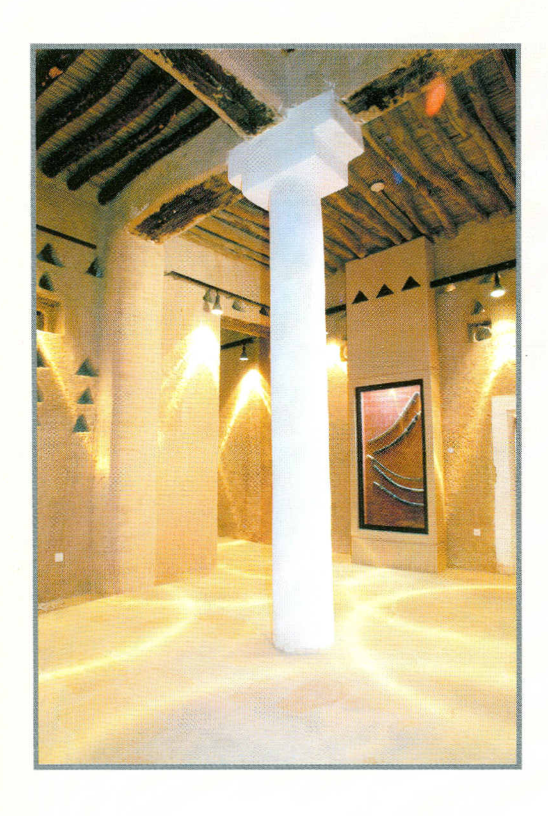
It consists of the following:

1. Plate showing the location of al-Musmak fort.
2. Plate showing the names of prominent fighters who accompanied His Majesty Late King Abdulaziz during the capture of al-Riyadh in 1319AH/ 1902 AD.
3. Plate showing the taking over of al-Riyadh.
4. Photographs of some old buildings in the city of Riyadh. Below are some photographs of al-Musmak fort before restoration.
5. Television set to show a film, both in Arabic and English, on the battle of Riyadh.













Gallery 2:

1. Information on the city of al-Riyadh after it was taken over by King Abdulaziz.

2. Some photographs of the fortification wall of al-Riyadh, its main market place, the Ruling Palace, Suq al-Haraj, garrage and the central mosque.

3. Information on the wall of al-Riyadh and its gates. The map of the city of Riyadh in 1335-1336 AH/ 1917-1918 AD. according to Abdullah Philby's map.

4. Royal gift of swords given by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz.

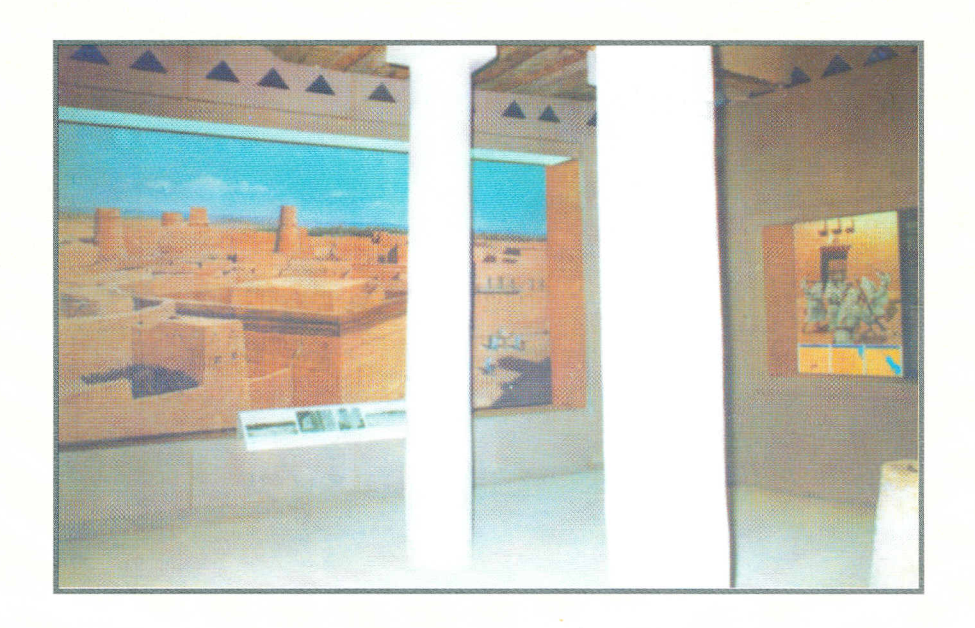


SECTION - 1
THE HISTORY OF AL-MUSMAK

Gallery 1:

It consists of the following:

1. Plate showing the location of al-Musmak fort.
2. Plate showing the names of prominent fighters who accompanied His Majesty Late King Abdulaziz during the capture of al-Riyadh in 1319AH/ 1902 AD.
3. Plate showing the taking over of al-Riyadh.
4. Photographs of some old buildings in the city of Riyadh. Below are some photographs of al-Musmak fort before restoration.
5. Television set to show a film, both in Arabic and English, on the battle of Riyadh.





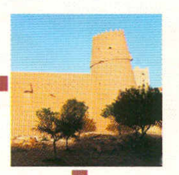


Gallery 3:

1. The military fort of al-Musmak and the photographs showing miscellaneous military weapons.
2. Architectural plan of al-Musmak fort. (Administrative section). The living and services quarters. Plan of the ground floor of the fort and its view from military point of view.
3. General services area of al-Musmak with the plan of ground and upper floor of the fort. Drawings explaining the services area an the middle open courtyard, the main reception hall, besides which is the storage for weapons and the main courtyard.
4. Photographs showing the Bedouin life style, transportation with camel and horses, some ethnographic objects used by the travellers in the old days.
5. A alarge photograph highlighting the southeastern part of the city wall, al-Musmak fort and most of the houses of al-Dahairah quarters in side the wall 1356 AH/ 1937 AD.







SECTION - 2
UNIFICATION OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Gallery 1:

1. An enlarged photograph of the army of His Majesty Late King Abdulaziz, under which are two small photograps showing the army of the King in action, 1329 AH/ 1911 AD.

2. Plan showing al-Kharj, al-Hawtah, al-Hareeq, al-Aflaj. Wadi al Dawasir, al-Washm, Sudair, al-Mahmal, al-Shaib, al-Ghat, Below this is the photograph of the main market of al-Riyadh, showing the Central Mosque on the right and to the northwestern corner is the Ruing Palace before restoration 1322 AH/ 1914 AD.

Also the map showing the battle of al-Washm and the attack on the city of Shaqra; another map showing the battle places during the unification. Under which is another photograph showing the eastern view of the the city wall and al-Thumairi gate before expansion. the wall of the Eid prayer ground and al-Musmak fort inside the wall, 1330 AH/ 1912 AD.

3. Plate showing the capture of al-Qasim region. below it is the photograph of the army of His Majesty Late King Abdulaziz, to the left is a map indicating the battles during unification and is the scene of the battle of al-Shanana and the battle of al-Sir, and the sketch of the killing of Abdulaziz bin Rasheed and the plan of the second battle of al-Qasim. The photograph of Late King Abdulaziz inspecting cannons of the Turkish forces and the photograph of al-Shanana watch tower in Qasim.





4. The map of the battles of unification showing the capture of al-Ahsa and the photographic sketch of the fall of al-Hofuf wall and the photograph of Ibn Jalwi in the middle of his suppoters, al-Hofuf 1334 AH / 1917 AD. There is also an enlarged photograph of the main market of al-Hofuf 1334 AH/ 1917 AD.

5. Model of the map of the Kingdom showing the routes of King Abdulaziz compaigns. their dates and the location of battles; under the model is some information on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



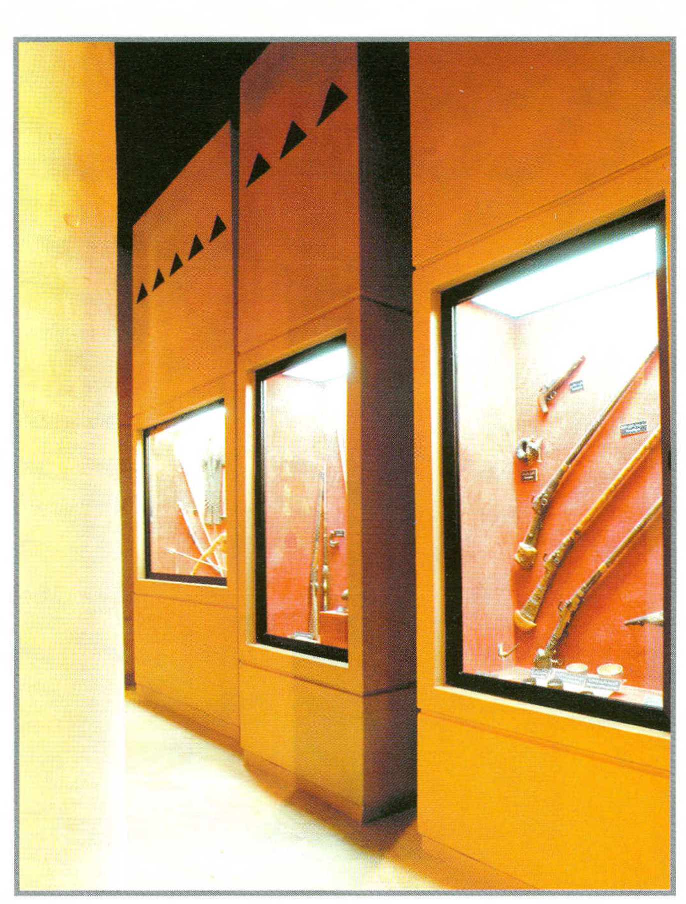
Gallery 2:

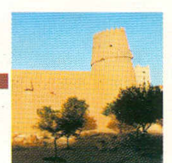
1. Hail- map showing the battes of unification, the battle of Jrab and the photograph of Qasr Ibn Rasheed and main market in Hail 1332 AH/ 1914 AD.

2. Photographs of the wall and watch towers of old Hail 1332 AH/ 1914 AD. while the second photograph showing the army of King Abdulaziz.

3. A collection of guns. bullets and other object.

4. A collection of some local and imported guns, powder horn and gun powder pusher.





5. Some weapons such as lancer, shield, swords. spear heads, and other war objects.

6. Some old guns and the bulet belts, binocular with two lenses an with one lens.



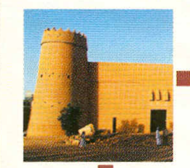
Gallery 3:

1- The battle of Asir, its map and two photographs of Asir 1335 AH/ 1917 AD, and an enlarged photograph of the army involved in the battle of Asir.

2. An enlarged photograph of Amir Faisal bin Abdulaziz on his return from the battle of Asir and the photograph of Amir Faisal bin Abdulaziz when he was young - taken at Abha 1335 AH/ 1936 AD.

photograph of Asir region.





3. MAKKAH AL-MOKKARAMAH:

- Photograph of Makkah al Mokkarama.
- Photograph of Al-Haram al Maki 1335 AH/ 1936 AD.
- Photograph of Late King Abdulaziz entering Makah in Ihram.

4. JEDDAH AND THE COMPLETION OF UNIFICATION:

- Map showing Jeddah surrounded by the army of King Abdulaziz and the defence line of Al-Sharif Hussain.
- Photograph of the main market place of old Jeddah 1335 AH/ 1917AD.
- The National day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 23 September.

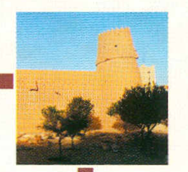


5. Television set to show film in English/ Arabic on the unification of the Kingdom.

6. Photograph of King Abdulaziz on horse back.

7. The lyrics of Ahmed Shawqi and al-Mutanabbi.





SECTION - 3:
RIYADH - OLD AND THE NEW CITY

Gallery 1:

Plate 1- Activites in the city of al-Riyadh

Plate 2- Al-Riyadh in the middle of 19th century AD. The plan of the city during the reign of al-Imam Faisal bin Turki prepared by traveller Willian Palgrave.

Plate 3 - Photograph of Riyadh during 1335-1336/1917-1918 AD. It shows the roofs of the houses and the inerior lanes of the town.

Plate 4 - A model of traditional Najdi house.

Plate 5 - Maps showing the attacks of Turkish and Egyption forces during the first Saudi Dynasty and the expansion of the Saudi State during the reigns of:



Abdulaziz bin Mohammad bin Saud
1179-1229 AH/ 1765-1803 AD.
Saud bin Abdulaziz (Saud Al Kabeer)
1218 - 1229 AH/ 1803 - 1838 AD.
Abdullah bin Saud
1229 - 1234 AH/ 1814 - 1818 AD.
Turki bin Abdullah 1240 - 1249 AH/ 1824 - 1834 AD.
Fisal bin Turki
1250 - 1254 AH/ 1834 - 1838 AD.
1259 - 1282 AH/ 1843 - 1865 AD.
The second Saudi Dynasty - Riyadh, 1240 - 1282 AD/ 1824 - 1865 AD



Plate 6 - Photograph of Riyadh and a brief history of the city.

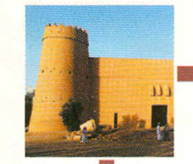
- Riyadh during 1282 - 1309 AH/ 1865 - 1902 AD.

Plate 7 - Riyadh religous aspects.

- Photograph showing the interior of the Grand Mosque of Riyadh 1347 AH.
- Photograph of Late King Abdulaziz after Friday prayer with his companions 1358 AH/ 1939 AD.
- Photograph of the Grand Mosque of Riyadh 1335 - 36 AH/ 1917 - 1918 AD and the shops around it.

Plate 8 - Riyadh: Trade and military perspective.

- Photograph of the western side of the main market place in the city of Riyadh 1345 AH/ 1935 AD, Below is a photograph of the eastern porition of the city wall of Riyadh and the al-Quray gate and a fort 1345 AH/ 1935 AD; also a photograph of the Dukhna gate exterior view showing shouthwestern portion of the city wall 1356 AH/ 1937 AD.



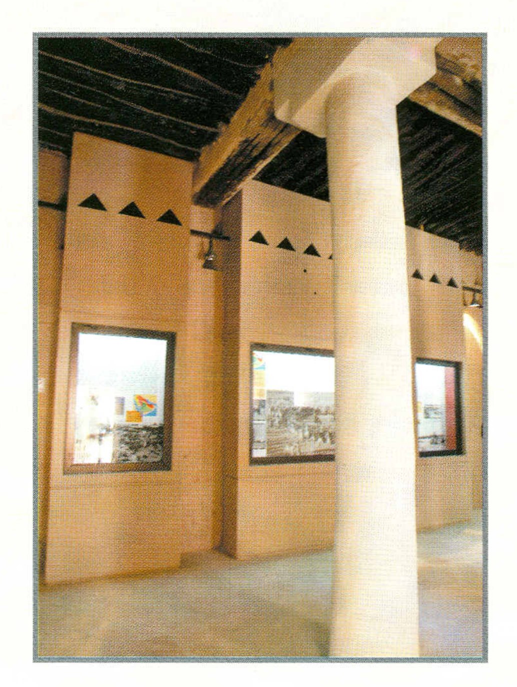


Plate 9 - Photograph of Riyadh and its gates.

- Photograph of Dukhna gate taken from inside the city wall, and another photograph of the same gate from outside the southwestern side of the wall, it was a big gate represening the southern entrance to the city of Riyadh. 1356 AH/ 1937 AD.

Plate 10 - Photograph of the old city of Riyadh during 1233 - 1356 AH/ 1914 - 1937 AD.

Plate 11 - Photograph of a market place in old Riyadh 1356 AH/ 1937 AD.

Plate 12 - A large photograph of some people in one of the markets of the old city of Riyadh; and a collection of photographs of the old city of Riyadh taken between 1336 - 1354 AH/ 1935 - 1944 AD.

Gallery 2.

MODERN RIYADH

Plate 13 - An aerial view of Riyadh 1405 AH/ 1985 AD.

Plate 14 - An aerial photograph of Riyadh 1336 AH / 1950 AD.

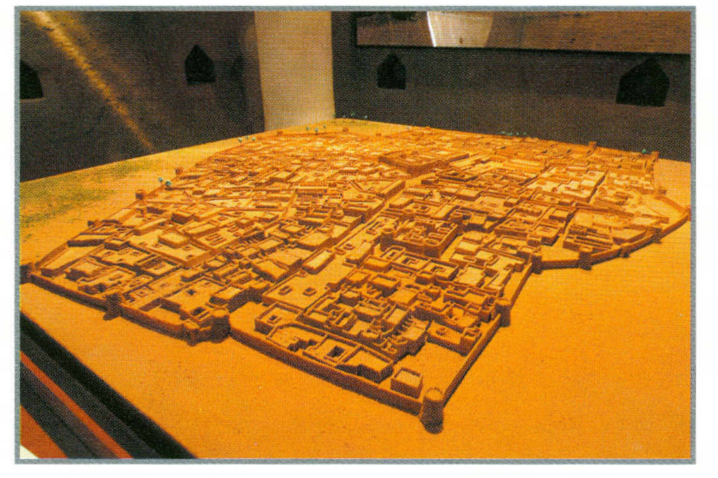
- A photograph of the modern city of Riyadh.

- Plan showing the development of the city of Riyadh from 1330 AH/ 1910 AD to AH/ 1992 AD.

Plate 15 - The development of the city of Riyadh; first stage of development/ second stage of the development and the photograph of water tower / the King Khaled building/ Television tower/ the new building of the Ministry of Interior/ Map showing the development ot the city of Riyadh.

Gallery 3.

Plate 16 - The model of the old city of Riyadh 1336 AH/ 1918 AD.



- Photograph of the old city center.

- Photograph of the Grand Mosque and the shops around it.

- Photographs of some buildings outside the city wall.

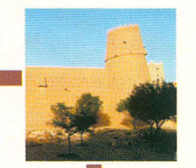
- Photographs of Al-Murabba center north of old Riyadh.

- Photograph of the old Ruling Palace in Riyadh.



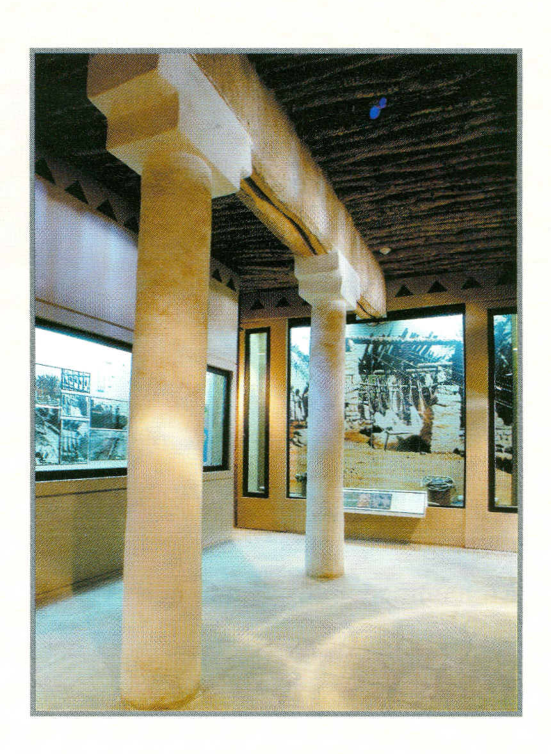
Plate 17 - Aerial photograph of the city of Riyadh showing the limits of the old wall. and the gates of the old city in red colour.

Plate 18 - Photograph of the southeastern part of the old city wall of Riyadh, and al-Musmak fort inside the wall, and the water channel of Wadi al-Batha, 1335-1336 AH/ 1917 - 1918 AD.



SECTION - 4
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Gallery 1.



1. Photograph of King Abdulaziz and his companions while visting one of the farms in Riyadh. Below photograph of some of the objects used in farming.

2. Skech of some traditional farming and the photograph of date farms.

3. Photograph of nursury farming.

Map showing the distribution of agricelural land, highlighting land under cultivation and cultivable land.

4. Photograph of old irrigation system.

- Photograph of a dam in Wadi Hanifa.
- Photograph showing canal irrigation system in al-Kharj 1362 AH/1943 AD.

Plate 5 - WATER

- Photograph showing the distribution of drinking water in Jeddah 1337 AH/ 1938 AD.
- Photograph of one of the springs in Al-Ahasa.
- Photograph of Wadi Hanifa.



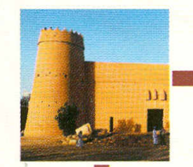
Gallery 2

Livestock

1. Photograph of livestock market.
2. Photograph showing animal grazing in south of the Kingdom.

Gallery 3

Photogaph shwing animal farming and training of camels and horses outside the city wall of Riyadh. Qasr al-Musmak shown inside the wall.



SECTION 5
DEVELOPMENT DURING KING ABDUL AZIZ PERIOD

Gallery 1



1. Photograph of King Abdulaziz with some members of his family.
2. Majlis or sitting hall in King Abdulaziz Palace Murabba.
3. Plate containing some information on King Abdulaziz, a stanzas from the poem of a famous poet Mohammed bin Uthaimain and photograph of His Majesty King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman al Saud 1353 AH/ 1943 AD.

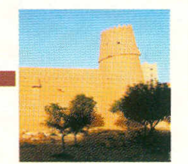
Gallery 2

1. Plate highlighting the most important developments during the reign of King Abdulaziz.
2. Map of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its administrive divisions.
3. Plate showing the administrative developments. Below is a photograph of the Ruling Palace, while to the right is the Royal Guest House 1363 AH/ 1943 AD.

Gallery 3

1. The establishment of health center in the Kingdom and the photograph showing a hospital outside the old city wall of Riyadh 1370 - 1374 AH/ 1951 - 1955 AD. Also the building of Red Crescent and King Abdulaziz General Hospital 1374 AH/ 1955 AD.
2. The Justice Department in 1345 AH/ 1926 AD. A unified Justice System in the Kingdom.
3. Plate showing the finance system and the photograph of al-Sheikh Abdullah bin Sulaiman, the first Minister of Finance, Royal Guest Palace located at al Safat ground and behind a photograph showing al-Musmak fort.
4. Some coins minted during various Saudi reigns from King Abdulaziz to the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques.
5. Agreement to extract oil and photograph of the oil refinery.

Photograph of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz with the Minister of Petroleum and a photograph of Late King Khaled bin Abdulaziz with the Minister of Petroleum and a photograph of Late King Saud.



6. Plate representing oil fields in the Eastern Province and the petroleum activities.

- Photograph of King Abdulaziz with the workers on an oil well in Eastern Province on 11/3/1358 AH/ 1/5/1939 AD.

-Photograph of Saudi technicians working at Abqaiq 1365 AH/ 1946 AD.

- Photograph of oil tanker exporting oil from the port of Ras Tannura.

- Photograph of Mahd adh-Dhabab gold mine.

- Photograph of Sheikh Abdullah bin Sulaiman the Minister of Finance and Mr. Hamilton from Standard old Company of California signing an agrement for the extraction of oil in the Kingdom 4/2/1352 AH/ 29/5/1946 AD.

- Photograph of the first oil well 1365 AH/ 1955 AD.

7. This plate highlights the international relations and includes:

- the reception at the Dhahran airport with the Ambassador of the United States J.R. Childs 1366 AH/ 1947 AD.

- His Majesty King Abdulaziz receiving the Amir of Bahrain Sheikh Hamad bin Isa at Dhabran 1366 AH/ 1947 AD.



- His Majesty King Abdulaziz with King Farooq of Egypt.

- King Abdulaziz and King Faisal of Iraq.

- King Abdulaziz with Winstion Churchil in Hotel Obridge on the Pharonic ship near Cairo, 1364 AH/ 1945 AD.

- King Abdulaziz with Perci Cox 1341 AH/ 1922 AD.

- King Abdulaziz during his visit to Egypt.

- King Abdulaziz meeting with President Rosevelt on an American battleship (Quincy) in Egypt 1364 AH/ 1945 AD.

8. This plate contains information on the third summit meeting of the Islamic Head of States. Photograph of King Saud. King Faisal, King Khaled and King Fahd are displayed here.

- Television set showing a film on the extraction of petrol (bilingual Arabic/ English).





Gallery 4

Plate 1 - Communication, Telegraph, Post, Telephone and Saudi Radio.

A photograph of the central telegraph office in Riyadh, another photograph of old Riyadh Television Station, and below is the photograph of one of the aeroplane of Saudi Arabia .

Plate 2. Communication, road, train, shipping and air service information is presented here. Below is a photograph of King Abdulaziz participating in the celetrations of the development of the railways line between Riyadh and Dammam and his Majesty is putting the last nail of the project - the golden nail, In addition there are three photograph of various highways in the Kingdom, photographs of the old lslamic port at Jeddah, and a photograph of the old Yanbu commercial port and two photographs of the railways line.

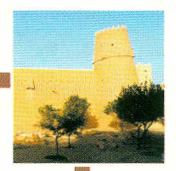
Plate 3. The Military organization

It contains information on the military organization in the Kingdom and the photograph of His Royal Highness Prince Mansoor bin Abulaziz, the first Defence Minister. Below is the photograph of one of the battalions of Mujahidin, another photograph shows the military parade in Jeddah 1348 AH/ 1930 AD. The Photograph shows various types of aeroplanes, ships, tanks and other military weapons.

Plate 4. Boys Education: It contains information on the boys education and the photograph of schoo books given at the begenning of the education year in the Kingdome of Saudi Arabia, Below is the photograph of the first school opened at al-Majma'a in the year 1366 AH/ 1937 AD, Another photo shows the memorial school in Riyadh established in the year 1366 AH/ 1947 AD. Another photo shows a child reading the Holy Quran.

Plate 5. Girls Education: It contains information on girls education.Photograph of one ot the girls school establishment in 1362 AH/ 1943 AD, besides is an old photograph of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz participating in the connovocation of one of the universities in the Kingdom.

Photograph of Ribat al-Ikhwan in Dukhna at Riyadh used as a hostel for students 1317 - 1375



AH/ 1952 - 1956 AD, below a photograph of the Institute of Teachers in Riyadh 1388 AH/ 1969 AD. and another photograph of the College of Seiences in King Saud University Riyadh, 1385 AH/ 1966 AD.

The last gallery consists of the following:

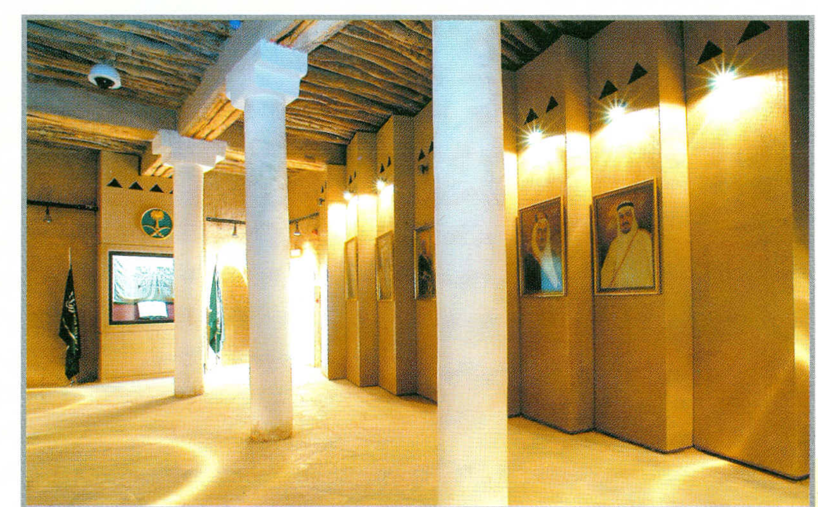
- Photograph of King Abdulaziz.
- Photograph of King Faisal.
- Photograph of King Khaled.
- Photograph of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Late, King Fahad.
- Photograph of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al- Saud.

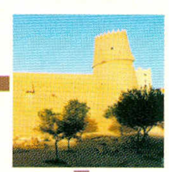
2. Hanging posters containing the sayings of King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman al- Saud.

3. Televison set showing the development of civilization from the begenning of the unification of the Kingdom, from the period of King Abdulaziz until the present time of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques (Arabic/ English).

4. Manuscripts of the Holy Quran date back to the end of early tenth century Hegra corresponding to 16th, century AD.







- Map showing the location of al-Musmak fort in the City of Riyadh